FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1838. [NO. 1115.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mrs. CATHARINE WARD will open School on the 15th inst., on Dick Street, at the House opposite the residence of Chas. T. Haigh, Esq.

October 8, 1838. 14-3w

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory" will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Dick Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to give all necessary attention to the Moulding and Putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for Candles on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838 14tf

Missouri Harmony.

50 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

NOW RECEIVING, per Henrietta Company, the following articles—
HHDS. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGARS,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
20 do Laguira do,
60 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
50 do White Lead, part pure,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
50 bags Shot,
75 sides Sole Leather,
2 tons Castings, assorted,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
Putty; Crockery, assorted for the Country
4 Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Hammers; Cop-
per Madder; Bale Rope; Cotton Bagging, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

50 Sacks Liverpool SALT, which
will be sold at the lowest Market price, for Cash
or in exchange for Country Produce.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Hay Mount
October 10, 1838. 14-3w

50 Bushels Herds' Grass SEED, well
cleaned, and of superior quality.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is receiving and has in Store—
50 hhds St Croix & Porto Rico SUGARS,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
50 sides Sole Leather,
100 kegs Nails,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron, from 1¼ to 10 inches,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
10 " Bar Soap,
10 barrels Train Oil,
25 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
25 kegs White Lead, in oil,
50 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1½ tons Castings,
and Lump Sugar, Rope, Bagging, Seine and Twine, Snuff, in bottles and bladders, and Halter Chains, Blacksmiths' Bellows, and Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Ochre Brown, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Indigo, &c.

Constantly on hand,
A stock of LIQUORS and WINES, consisting of
Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy and Whiskey,
which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

H. L. MYROVER.

October 9, 1838. 14 1m

Valuable Land and Negroes

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the times and places below named, the following valuable property, viz: At Wadesborough, on the 8th day of November next, 172 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the waters of the Falls or Narrows of the Yadkin River, including two and a half Shares out of six, in FLEMING'S FISHERY.

Also, about 280 ACRES OF LAND in the vicinity of Wadesborough.

Otherwise, will be sold, at the Gin House of John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County, on the 5th day of November next, 500 ACRES OF LAND, lying 2 miles below Laurel Hill; and a

Family of Negroes,

consisting of 3 Women and Children, 1 likely Girl about 18 years of age, and 1 Girl 14 years old. The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. The Negroes for Cash.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Executors of Duncan McLaurin, dec'd.

Richmond County, Oct. 5, 1838. 14ts

PAPER.

FOR Sale at reduced prices, a quantity of Writing, Printing and Wrapping PAPER.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Notice.

On the 6th ultimo there was lost between Mrs. Nancy Patterson's (the place I live at) and the Mills of Salter Lloyd, Esq., a small red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers amongst which were one Note for $65 made payable to the Subscriber by Mr. James McNeill, of Bladen County, Ala., date not recollected.—Also one for $5 made by Capt. Neill McMillan, Bladen County, payable to Mr. John Patterson, date not recollected. Other papers not recollected. In said Pocket Book there was a Silk Purse in which was some change, how much not recollected. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for any of said Notes, as their payment is stopped. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of said Pocket Book to me, near Elizabeth Hall Post Office, Bladen County, N. C.

NEILL PATTERSON

Bladen County, October 4, 1838. 14-2w

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Regimental Orders.

THE 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia is ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville on Friday the 19th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. equipped according to law.

The commissioned Officers of this Regiment are *ordered*, and the non commissioned Officers requested, to attend the day previous, at the same place and hour, for Drill and Exercise.

D. McCORMICK, *Col. C. C. M.*

September 29, 1838. 15-4t

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Sergos; Finzie's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

NOW landing from Steamboat Cotton Plant and boat Nelson—
85 BAGS Green Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. prime Sugar,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
8 casks Cheese,
50 kegs Nails,
4 kegs Lead,
50 bags Shot,
65 kegs of White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
2 casks Rice,
5 barrels Copperas,
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

October 2, 1838 13-3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Fellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13-tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By
C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18. 7tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

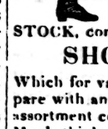
October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838. 13tf

SHOES & BOOTS.



THE Subscriber, (at the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market Square,) has received his ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of 98 Cases of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Which for variety, quality and prices, will compare with any ever brought to this market. His assortment consists in part of—

Men's thick Russet and Black BROGANS,
Ditto Calf and Kip do. do,
Ditto do. Sewed SHOES,
Ditto do. and Morocco Walking and Dancing PUMPS,
Ditto do. Kip and coarse BOOTS,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Pumps and Slippers,
Ditto Sewed and Pegged Boots,
Ditto do. water proof do,
Ladies' Calf and Seal Walking Shoes,
Ditto Morocco and Prunella do. do,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Kid Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Ditto Morocco and Prunella do. do. do,
Ditto do do. Boots,
Misses' Leather, Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Ditto do. do. do. Shoes,
Ditto do. Seal and Prunella Boots,
Women's common Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto do. Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
Men's and Boys' India Rubber Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' do. do. do, furr'd & lined,
A general assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER,
Skirting, Harness and Bridle ditto,
Calf, Kip and Seal Skins,
Padding, Lining and Binding ditto,
Shoe Thread, Sparable's Varnish, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash at Wholesale or Retail.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 3, 1838. 13-3w

LANDS AND MILLS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty-six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE STORE HOUSE and LOT, situated on the South West corner of Market Square, at present occupied by Thomas C. Blake. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal, and made to accommodate purchasers.

MILES BLAKE.

September 29, 1838. 13-4w

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL open on the 15th of October. Besides the principal assistants of the last year, three experienced and approved teachers will be added, viz:—Miss S. Bostock, Miss J. Simpson, Miss J. B. Simpson.

Miss Bostock is an English Lady, who has taught with success both in Europe and this country. She will teach in the *literary and scientific departments*, and will take a general and direct superintendence of the manners and deportment of the young Ladies.

Miss J Simpson will take charge of the *French department*, and aid in the *literary department and Music.*

Miss J. B. Simpson takes charge of the *Music department* on the *Piano, Guitar and Parlor Organ.* She will also teach *Drawing, Painting, Embroidery*, &c.

The Miss Simpsons are experienced teachers from Scotland. They have been thoroughly educated by German and French Masters, and converse fluently and with ease in the French Language. They have for several years conducted with success a Boarding School in Orange, N. J.

Several new Pianos are added to the Music department, and no expense has been spared to furnish it to every advantage.

It is hoped that in these arrangements the public will see sufficient evidence of outlay and effort to prepare a School worthy of their patronage, and it is now for them to say *whether it shall be sustained and placed on a permanent basis.*

The *Academic year* will be divided as heretofore into *two sessions of* 20 *weeks each*—and the general division of the School will be into *two classes.*

The *first class* will be charged	$16	per	Session.
The *second class*,	8	"	"
French Language,	10	"	"
Admission to conversation class in French,	2	"	"
Others not members of the School,	4	"	"
Music on the Piano,	25	"	"
" " Organ,	25	"	"
" " Guitar,			
Use of the Piano,	3	"	"
Drawing or Painting,	10	"	"

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax fruit and flowers, Shell work, Embroidery, &c. $10 per session.

Payment by session in advance.

The Principal will only add his earnest desire that those parents who design to send their daughters, will enter them at the beginning of the session, and submit their studies as far as possible to his direction.

Good boarding can be readily obtained in respectable and genteel families, and parents will be assisted in placing their daughters on application to Judge Potter, Mr. H. Leete, Mr. Geo. McNeill, or to

R. W. BAILEY.

September 28, 1838. 13tf

For Sale,

A VERY superior up-country-made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials. It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

September 3, 1838. 9-4wteow1m.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, dated

"MOBILE, 26th Sept., 1838.

"*Dear Sir:* I have travelled a good deal in this country since I came out, and have endeavored to gain all the information I could as to the present state and future prospects of the people generally; and thinking the same might not be unacceptable to you, this is for the purpose of giving such as I have been able to obtain, with some reflections of my own mind on them. Alabama is a State of great resources, but certainly over estimated. A very large portion of the land is miserably poor; still there is a great deal of fine Cotton land yet to be brought into cultivation. The farmers have been and are still very much involved; many of them have suffered sorely for the common necessaries of life, which, in the end will be a benefit to them, as it will teach them in future to live more within themselves, by raising their own provisions. The Corn crop is exceedingly fine this year. Mobile, the great outlet for nearly all the produce of the State, is the finest situation for a City I ever saw,—a most beautiful sandy plain, almost perfectly level, upon which the City may be extended any distance. It is a very thriving place,—a large number of fine buildings are now going up in all parts of the City. It is a most delightful place to live at, (if it was not for the Mosquitos, which are ten times as bad here as they are in New Orleans, and they don't bite slow there,) and very healthy. With all these advantages and apparent prosperity, I think the City *must decline*, its reliance for trade being solely upon Cotton. The merchants sell of course a large amount of goods, the profits from which will not defray the expense of living, and the Cotton business can be done almost as well by transient people as by residents. The rent, board and clerk hire of any respectable Store costs $10,000 per annum, and some as high as $20,000. The business of the place won't support these expenses. I can give you a correct idea as to rents here. Your Book Store and Printing Office would bring, if a tolerable location, $2,500, and your dwelling $1,500.

"I have been frequently to New Orleans. This is a place that will constantly increase. The City is about 4 feet lower than the River when the water is full. It is about half a mile wide, and from 6 to 8 miles long, (including the City of Lafayette about 10 miles.) Rents are lower here considerably than in Mobile, although ten times as much business is done. Capital is much more abundant here than in Mobile. For about 150 miles up the Mississippi River from N. Orleans is decidedly the finest farms I ever saw. Both sides of the River are leveed, which is necessary to prevent overflowing. The lands are very rich.

"Natchez, Mississippi, is a handsome City, well built up in a rich part of the State. Rody is a small place on the River, yet here 25,000 bales of Cotton, and at Grand Gulf about 90,000 are sold. This place is about one-fourth the size of Fayetteville, and a very handsome place. Vicksburg is a place of considerable business, from which a large part of the State get their supplies. The town is built upon the side of a very steep hill. Fortunes have been spent cutting down hills to build on. A Rail Road is being constructed from this place to Brandon, about 60 miles in the interior, upon 12 miles of which they now run cars, and nearly the whole is graded. Jackson, the seat of Government, is on the road, where it crosses Pearl River. This is a sickly looking place, and uninteresting. Mr. Nichols, formerly of Fayetteville, is putting up a splendid State House. The lands generally look thin, but produce wonderfully.

"This State is overrun with Banks, there being about 38 in the State. The Union Bank—capital 15½ millions—will go into operation about the 1st October, when money will be plenty, though it is not very scarce now, if you judge from the prices of negroes. At a sale in Hinds county, about the 1st of this month, for *cash*, likely Negro Girls brought over $1700, and all other kinds of property proportionably high."

A flagitious publication entitled "The Democratic Review," published at Washington, under favor of the Administration, continues to lavish its falsehoods in relation to the duel which terminated fatally to the late Mr. Cilley. We are not surprised that the executive should find its account in concentrating the pestilential untruths of its daily organ in such a volume, but we regret to perceive respectable writers desecrating the dignity and purity of literature by consenting to contribute to its miscellaneous pages. It becomes the duty of the press to expose properly this perfidious attempt of the Administration to assume the garb of gentle and disinterested science, and thus insinuate its destructive political doctrines and hollow assumptions of their application, into places where otherwise they would be strangers, and viewed only at a distance with abhorrent feelings. How far the lamented Mr. Cilley is entitled to the standing jeremiads of The Review, is shown by the following extract from the Baltimore Patriot:

"*Martyrdom of Cilley.*—The following extract from the cross-examination of Dr. Duncan, the author of the unspoken speech, before the committee of the House of Representatives, will enable the reader to form some idea of the persons who really *took the responsibility* of bringing about a Martyrdom in this case. It will be seen how well disposed the *martyr* himself was, by previous practice, and firing at saplings "breast high," to produce a martyrdom, and how well he was seconded in this desire and intention by Dr. Duncan, the Van Buren member of Congress from Cincinnati, and the author of the pretended speech in reply to Mr. Bond. It is a pity that the *whole truth*, in regard to this "martyrdom of Cilley"—which was clutched at so greedily by the loco focos for political capital—thus attempting to make merchandize of the moral feelings of the community—was not fully known. It would then be seen, if we do not greatly err, that the effort of the party "to make merchandize of this martyrdom" and to turn the tragic affair to political account, was an after thought, and only sprung up in the generous bosoms of the administration leaders, after the failure of the attempt by means of this martyrdom, to kill off a Whig! The chance of the survivor, to be the survivor, was indeed next to hopeless, from the result of the "practisings" here set forth by one of Mr. Cilley's friends and counsellors in the affair. But thus it is, that the fondest hopes and most scientific calculations are sometimes overruled and confounded! But to conclude, let any candid inquirer after truth, read the subjoined extract from the examination of Dr. Duncan, the friend and instructor, and then determine for himself the parties who are especially answerable for the 'martyrdom of Cilley?'

Extract from the cross examination of Dr. Duncan, by Mr. Menefee:

Question 2d.—On what day, and as near as you can recollect, did Mr. Cilley use a rifle or other weapon, *in expectation of a duel?*

Answer.—On Thursday, 22d February, late in the evening.

Ques. 3d.—On how many occasions did he *practise?*

Ans.—On *three* occasions.

Ques. 9.—Whose rifle did he use?

Ans.—*My rifle.*

Ques. 10.—Was it an accurate instrument?

Ans.—*It was.*

Ques. 11.—Where was it procured?

Ans.—In Hamilton county, Ohio.

Ques. 15.—Were you consulted in the selection of the terms?

Ans.—*I think not.* I stated voluntarily, that the rifle would not carry well more than eighty yards.

Ques. 24.—State particularly, as nearly as you can, the number of shots he made, respectively, on Thursday, (two days before the duel) and other occasions on which he practised? and as minutely as you can, the nearness of the shots on each fire, to the object shot at, at each practising?

Ans.—As to the nearness of the shots, there was one good one in the morning, (Friday,) that is to say, he put a ball at the distance of eighty yards, in a paper the size of one's hand. In the evening of the same day, he made *four shots at a sapling*, at the distance of eighty yards, and *put three balls in it about breast high.*

Ques. 28.—Why did not Mr. Cilley fire oftener than four or five times whilst out practising?

Ans.—On Thursday and Friday evenings, there was not time before it was dark—I using a part of the time myself, in firing.

[Instructing Mr. Cilley, we suppose, how to hold the rifle, and take aim.—Ed.]

Ques. 7.—(By Mr. Wise.)—By whom was Mr. Cilley accompanied in his excursions to practise with the rifle?

Ans.—Twice by me alone, and once by Mr Pierce of the Senate, in company with us.

Ques. 13.—Whose rifle did you offer to Mr. Wise, for the use of Mr. Graves; and who borrowed it for him?

Ans.—I borrowed Mr. Blair's rifle, which was in my possession, on Saturday morning of the duel. By Mr. Jones' and Cilley's *particular request*, I conveyed the rifle in question to *Mr Graves.*

Ques. 8.—(By Mr. Menefee.)—Who loaded Mr. Cilley's rifle?

Ans.—*I loaded it, by Mr. Cilley's particular request.*

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, we copy the following statement of a gross outrage upon the dignity of a court, the sanctity of official papers, and the rights of franchise secured to every American citizen.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FRAUD EXPOSED.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sep. 28, 1838.

A most infamous proceeding was had here on Monday last. On that day several carriages from Newark, and perhaps one or two from Paterson, loaded with men, evidently Foreigners, drove up to the Van Buren House in this village. As our Court of Common Pleas was then in session, it was supposed that the object of these men was to apply to the Court to be admitted to citizenship. None of them, however, appeared in open Court, but the Clerk of the Court, Samuel H. Berry, in defiance of law, privately and unknown to the Court, at the Van Buren House aforesaid, admitted them to citizenship.

The Court having inquired into the matter, did at the close of the term make the following order—and directed the Clerk to enter the same on the minutes of the Court, viz:

"The court having been informed by the clerk that certain proceedings were had in the name of this court on Monday the 24th inst. at the house of David D. Demarest, while the court were in session at the Courthouse, and also, after the court had adjourned for the day; and that certain orders admitting Foreigners to the rights of citizens of the United States were then and there made in the name of this court, without the authority or order of the court; And whereas no Foreigner was admitted by this court on the said 24th September instant, to the rights of a citizen of the United States: The court do therefore order and direct that all and every order, rule or judgment of this court entered on the minutes or records of this court, or done or certified as the act of this court, admitting any Foreigner to the right of a citizen of the United States on the 24th of September, 1838, be set aside, and for nothing holden. And the same are hereby vacated and set aside, as orders, rules and judgments improvidently entered without the knowledge or authority of this court."

Let the inspectors of election in your place see to this matter—if these men should offer to vote—their certificates are fraudulent and illegally obtained.

I shall endeavor to obtain and forward you a list of the names In haste, yours, &c.

Such are the means employed by the office-holders to control the elections, and perpetuate their power. Let the disgraceful fraud be published through the land as a warning to the People, and a specimen of the corruption which is creeping into every department of the State.

We learn also that several carriage loads of aliens were taken from this place to Morristown yesterday, by some of the same party, for the purpose of procuring naturalization papers from the Courts of that County. The chief business of the courts had been closed, and two or three of the judges only, we understand, met in the morning for the return of writs, and were about to adjourn finally when the cavalcade arrived. So that this effort to manufacture voters failed, and the party returned as they went, aliens. We understand they mustered from 30 to 40 in number.

On the foregoing, the New York American thus comments:

"It is by such means only, that the Loco Focos have any hopes of prevailing in the approaching elections. They know and feel that the sentiment of the nation is against them—that American citizens, by a large majority distrust, and mean to displace them—and they resort for support, to the dregs of a foreign population, cast upon our shores.

No honest man of any party, can read the statement of facts set forth in the letter from Hackensack, without perceiving that such a course violates the security upon which the rights of all repose. If for the sake of manufacturing votes, the subordinate officer of a Court of Record may fraudulently use the seal and authority of that Court, so he may in other cases—in deeds for lands—in probates to wills—and in other various ways by which honesty may be cheated of its own.

We trust that in New Jersey, the Inspectors of Elections will be vigilant to detect and to punish these frauds, and we shall exhort those that shall be appointed in this city, to be alike vigilant and resolute in excluding illegal votes, and in punishing attempts at fraud. Honest voters of all parties are concerned in this matter—for if the practice prevail, the choice of the real majority of American citizens may be at any time set aside, by unscrupulous foreigners."

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Insult is added to Fraud.—The Jersey City Advertiser tells the following disgraceful incident, connected with the exposure of the fraud perpetrated at Hackensack last week, in the attempted naturalization of certain aliens, as published in this paper yesterday:

"Not the least disgraceful part of the transaction is an episode which occurred on the day following. A Whig gentleman, in conversation with a leading Loco Foco, on remonstrating against the act, was told in reply—'The votes will be good enough for our purpose, and we shall make forty more to-morrow!' and by way of showing the extent of their regard for their tools—'You may indict the Clerk if you please—we don't care!'"

It is undeniable that this system of the "Government" in employing foreign vagabonds to take part in our elections, and overawe suffragans, is become an evil of the first magnitude. The people of Virginia, protected by their Constitution, and by their position, do not see and feel the evil as it is seen and felt in the Northern States, and particularly in the large cities. There the sober and peaceable citizens cannot go to the ballot box, without danger to life or limb, from flaming patriots just spewed upon our shores, and employed by the money of the nation to knock down and drag out. They, in being the authors of the riotous scenes, which disgrace almost every election which occurs in the northern cities, do not thereby visit the greatest mischief upon us: But they turn important elections in favour of the administration, and possibly by that means, exert a controlling influence over the state of parties throughout the confederacy. If, for example, the administration shall succeed in throwing from 5 to 10

thousand spurious foreign votes into the city of New York, and thereby decide the elections of members of Congress, as well as of State officers in their favour, every State in the Union will be affected, and may to an important extent be governed by the refuse of the manufactories of Europe. It is notorious, that the votes of foreigners, laborers on the public works in Illinois, alone enabled the administration to maintain itself in that State—that the Revenue officers and foreigners from Canada carried Maine, and that in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Van Buren's sole reliance for success is upon worthless foreigners, who have not been in the country six months.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 10.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: I am unable to assign all the reasons for it, yet the fact is undeniable, that our State in general exhibits a lively sensibility, of late years, to the question of who shall be our next President? Whilst her own leading men manifest little anxiety about what is to be the destiny of North Carolina! We are all, in theory, advocates for *State Rights*, and yet we do not seem to consider that State Rights are secure only where there are *State interests* to protect. We all deprecate the patronage and power of the national government, (I speak not of this or that administration) whilst there are few if any who do not greatly enlarge that patronage and increase that power, by infusing into all our *State* elections the party politics of the *general* government. We can reckon to a man the sentiments of our *State* representatives in reference to those questions of *national* policy that divide us into parties; but I doubt if the best informed men on such topics, can tell the opinions of any 10 members of the next Assembly, upon the great questions of our *State* Affairs. We spend our time, talents and money to denounce the encroachments of Federal power; to uphold or to oppose the policy that is recommended by our National Officers, and I do not complain of it; popular vigilance is the best security for public liberty; but we leave little or no time, we give no portion of our talents or money to advocate the interests of North Carolina, and establish a policy for the State. Without meaning to assume the office of Censor over others, I would respectfully appeal to North Carolinians, of all parties, and earnestly inquire if this is right—if it is patriotic—if it is wise? Though I am not able to prescribe a cure for such evils, true affection for the State justifies if it does not require that they should be stated. It is some check to be reminded of them. In our State (I say it with reverence and love for the dear mother of us all) there is a lamentable lack of proper pride; we are not accustomed to claim for the State all that she is entitled to; we do not take the stand we ought to occupy; we are too much in the habit of looking at the things that belong to us as rather inferior to those of the like kind belonging to our neighbors. For example: we look with indifference, if not with complacency, upon the efforts of other Southern States to establish and foster a direct foreign trade with ports of theirs, not superior to our own, and hardly a voice is raised to secure even a portion of our own trade to our own seaport towns. We cheer them in their exertions to do their own exporting and importing, instead of paying tribute to northern cities; whilst we supinely pay tribute ourselves to Virginia and South Carolina, as well as the same Northern cities, and make no struggle to resist it. Is this wise? Is this the part of children—of statesmen—of patriots of North Carolina? Why may we not, with one mind, resolve that we will use all proper means to change these habits of indolence, and let that constitute a branch of our system of *Internal Improvements*.

The Assembly of 1836 approved, patronized and commenced a system of Internal Improvements in North Carolina; yet it is plain that the habit of our people to look without hope of any practical result upon all our own exertions in that race of enterprize which others pursue with wonderful success, coupled with the apathy of our public leaders, has found public opinion no further advanced than to be clamorously urging the people to meet together and send Delegates to Conventions, "*to devise some plans of Improvement;*" as if a plan had not already been devised and patronized by the State, which is now in a course of successful execution.

I earnestly inquire what is to be the consequence of such a procedure? The constitutional representatives of the people; the Assembly of North Carolina, have already entered upon a "*system* of improving our means of internal communication;" the work is progressing with unprecedented success; and whence is it necessary or proper to call together a self constituted body, to advise the Assembly of 1838?—Would you have them to abandon what has been done? Have the people manifested discontent, and pronounced against the system? If so, who is there to tell, better than the Representatives, what they wish substituted for it? If the Assembly of 1838 abandon the system of their predecessors, so may their schemes be reversed by their successors in 1840; and we shall again substitute *talking* for *acting*—*theory* for *practice;* and find our State, at the end of a few years, just where we set out; except that our friends will be all exhausted by a fruitless effort to do every thing at a time; and the cause of improvement will be identified in the public mind with extravagance and folly.

Is any one prepared to shew that the plans already adopted are unwise; that the system already commenced is unsuited to our interests; then let it be first shown, and there will be time enough to convoke the people to elect Delegates to "devise a system of Improvements for the State." Friends of Improvement, pause—consider—act prudently.

Do you believe that the system already adopted, the plans now in progress, are too limited, and that the necessities of the State demand more—then let the subject be discussed and brought before the Assembly—the responsible servants of the people. Let us, however, remember that small and inconsiderable as the plans of 1836 may be, with one exception, they were so great that our people were not willing to unite in their execution, by subscribing three-fifths of the requisite stock.

Above all things, we must take care not to press through any new system, against the voice of the people. Experience has proved that no plan of improving the State can succeed with the public sentiment against its execution.

I am very far from believing that there is nothing for the Assembly of 1838 to do on this subject; as I hope to prove in the sequel. Nor do I object to meetings of the people, or Conventions, to foster the spirit of improvement. I only deprecate any attempt to organize self-constituted bodies, for devising other general plans of improvement, whilst we have already devised a plan, and it has been ratified by law. I shall be greatly deceived if any such attempts do not create sectional divisions on the great question, or else end in some gigantic scheme, which the Assembly will not dare to approve, and cannot prudently adopt. Unite and persevere in completing the system already proposed, and its success will, in due time, ensure the extension of our improvements to other points. In a word, let us DO—not talk—let us execute what we have planned—not plan more before we have worked out to the end of a single public improvement. But I propose to discuss this matter more hereafter.

I fear the excitements of party politics, the want of intercourse between the different sections of our State, and the frequent disappointment of the people on the subject of improvement—to say nothing of the apathy which all condemn and few fail to practice—have co-operated to keep off public attention from the results already achieved in our plans of internal improvement, and those in immediate prospect.

The first link in the chain of improvements, proposed and patronized by the Assembly of 1836, was a Rail Road beginning at Wilmington, on the south side of the State, and running *across the whole State*, to the Roanoke River, near Halifax. This work goes on bravely; at this time more than 50 miles of the road are in use, and in a few months the cars will run over 80 miles of the Road, stretching from Wilmington to Neuse River, near Waynesborough. In the course of the next year, the other half of the Road will be completed; a large part of the heavy work being already done. Thus we shall have our principal seaport town (Wilmington) connected by a single chain of Railway with the rivers Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear. The Company have in operation, at present, two Steam Boats of the first class, running from Wilmington to Charleston. This Road, at its northern termination, unites with the Petersburg Rail Road, and also with the Portsmouth Rail Road; and it forms the basis or foundation upon which our North Carolina system of Improvements is proposed to be erected. It is now used; and experience so far confirms the calculations heretofore made, that it will be exceedingly profitable. Some estimate the profits at 20 per cent—none estimate them lower than 8 to 10 per cent.

Now, if we stop to look at the results of this single chain in the system, we see the following: Our principal Rivers, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear, are all connected together by it at a port of our State. That port is connected by this Railway with Norfolk and Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond, on the north; with Charleston, on the south; with Fayetteville, on the west, by the Cape Fear; Newbern, through Neuse River; directly with Halifax; and through the Ocean, are opened to our trade, all Europe and other foreign lands.

What? Will the magic of Improvement bind into one, any of the divided sections of our beloved State? Has she a port of so much importance, and one thus connected with all the world? The fact is even so; and you will anticipate me in the obvious conclusion, that we need only to connect Fayetteville, by some practicable road, with our *Western Counties*, and the State will then have brought her children to one *home* market; will have tied together some of her different sections; and will have laid open to the husbandman and the planter, more markets than any one work in the world ever did, by the same amount of expenditure. A North Carolina planter, so soon as he strikes the Road, has access to the following markets: Wilmington, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburg, Charleston, New York, or any foreign market in the world.

I know that this Road has encountered some opposition, from the belief that it was a local work; that it was a work for the town of *Wilmington*. This is a great mistake. Any system of Improvements which can be adopted must commence somewhere. And where should the State commence, if not at her most important seaport town? The people every where recollect, that in our abortive attempts at Improvement, many years ago, we begun at the upper, instead of the lower end of the Rivers.—Thus, where the means applied were not sufficient to *complete the whole work*, that which had been applied was thrown away. Now we have started right. One end of this Railway is at our principal seaport town, and the whole Road will form a base line or foundation which already connects that port and our State with the main route of travelling North and South—of itself unites the three great rivers at a point within the State, and upon which every line of communication to the interior, whether long or short, will increase the profits of this Road; enlarge the trade of our own port; and besides the local advantages to those sections where new lines shall go, will also add to the general prosperity and wealth of North Carolina.

When New York constructed her great works, to bring the trade of her Western Counties and the Lakes to her chief port, was it a *local* sectional work?

When Pennsylvania has expended millions to open an internal trade to Philadelphia, are these expenditures sectional?

Whilst Maryland is pursuing the same policy in reference to a connexion of her back country with Baltimore, and South Carolina is straining every nerve to bring her trade to a point at Charleston, do any of us denounce their action as sectional? As with these States, so has it been with every other, whose career is worthy to stimulate our ambition or warm our zeal.

But I must descend to details: Is this a local work? One of too little importance to claim support for it as a STATE Improvement? Is it indeed so? Let me ask, if they who urge the objection, really know the route of the Road they denounce? Have they informed themselves *accurately* on this point, so as to state where it runs! I greatly doubt it. For if they had done so, no candid man amongst them would persevere in the objection.

What will constitute any work a *State* Improvement? It surely will not be required that a work of this kind shall pass through ALL the counties of a State, before it can be denominated a general or State Improvement! How many will do? If it terminate at the chief *Seaport* and run across the *whole State*, shall that pass for nothing? If it unite at one point the descending trade of all the chief Rivers of the State, and the ascending trade of two or three, is that nothing?

But there are facts, heretofore too little noticed, which defy hostility itself to attach to this work the odium of a selfish locality in its benefits. Including in my estimate those counties only which lie *immediately* on *the line* of this Road, I find that their population is 125.000. This is equal to one sixth of the whole State! These counties pay one fifth of the State taxes!! They elect 10 Senators, or one fifth of that body!!!

But all the counties east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and those on the west, *adjacent* to it, are directly benefitted by it; and all that portion of the State is connected with the road as nearly as it is practicable they shall ever be brought to any work of the kind; and most of it is directly connected with the road, by streams of sufficient size to make it useful to the people; and where it is otherwise, they are more or less profited by it. Now it is a fact, that that part of North Carolina which lies east of this road, together with adjacent counties on the west of it, contain a population of 255,000—or *one third* of the population of the *whole State*.

The area of this section is little, if any thing, short of 44,000 square miles, or *one-third* of all North Carolina.

Indeed, that portion of the State Territory which comes within the *immediate* influence of the road, alone exceeds *one-fifth* of all the Commonwealth.

I do not trouble you with tedious statements and calculations in demonstration of these facts. I pledge myself that the estimates are free of intentional error, and they have been carefully made.

Dare any man, then, who has a regard for public sentiment, to affirm, with these facts before him, that our last Assembly applied the people's money to a purpose which is not in its fullest sense a *State purpose*—a *State work*—when they patronized the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road?

I trust none will be found so reckless. If any one there be, however, I leave him with these facts, to be dealt with as an intelligent community shall determine.

It might as soon be proved that our Capitol is not a State work, because it is, of necessity, located in Raleigh. That our Capitol at Washington City is not a National work, because it is built in the District of Columbia—or that our Forts are not National works, because they are erected on the sea-board. MENTOR.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

GOVERNOR DUDLEY.

We take the liberty of quoting some strange insinuations, and stranger assertions, from the *Raleigh Standard*, in order to give them their quietus, which we mistakenly thought we had done a week or two ago.

"Why did not that paper [*Fayetteville Observer*] say at once that Governor Dudley would vote for neither Clay, Webster, nor Harrison * * * "The question is now neither more nor less than '*Van Buren and a Constitutional Treasury, or Henry Clay and a National Bank*'—Will the Observer tell us if Gov. Dudley is in favour of a National Bank?"—*Standard, 12th Sept.*

"If it afford comfort to the Editor of the Register, to believe that Gov. Dudley is a first rate "Whig," or federalist, we shall not complain.—Time will show whether we are correct or not in our statement. In the mean time we must be permitted to doubt the accuracy of the Editor's "knowledge" on the subject.—*Standard, 3d Oct.*

How the Editor of the Standard could have the temerity thus to *impose* the belief on his readers—that Gov. DUDLEY is not a "first rate" Whig, in the full and proper sense of the word,—so far surpasses our ideas of propriety, and justice, that we are truly astonished.

That he had no authority for such assertions, we pledge ourself, and we speak not without warrant. Gov. DUDLEY *is* in favour of a National Bank. There is no question that, at present, the Governor is favourable to the State Banks, as the only barrier between the safety of the currency and the establishment and predominance of the iniquitous Sub Treasury; but were those enemies of the people out of power who are now in, and wiser men in their places, there is no doubt that he would heartily approve the establishment of a well-regulated and properly restricted national bank. He is decidedly and unchangeably *opposed* to the Sub-Treasury scheme and *to Martin Van Buren.*—The only occasion on which his Excellency ever dissented from Mr. Clay's policy, was, we believe, when the latter advocated the high Tariff system, and then Mr. Van Buren was at least as obnoxious to his disapprobation on this question. Gov. Dudley will certainly support Mr. Clay if that gentleman shall be the choice of the Whig Convention, and he will as certainly oppose Van Buren's re-election, *under whatever circumstances he may be again brought forward.*

In closing this brief refutation of the Standard's unauthorised hints and statements, (which we hope the Editor will republish for the information of his readers,) we will merely say to the citizens of North Carolina, who twice elected, and now sustain our excellent Governor, that he is *incapable* of swerving from the principles which he avowed when he was first solicited to become a candidate for the high office which he so ably fills. A gentleman of Gov. Dudley's character and standing, and one too who has twice sacrificed important private interests to obey the call of his fellow-citizens, should be far above the suspicion of change and vacillation which naturally and properly attaches to politicians by profession, and to purchased partisans. We respectfully demand the Standard's authority for attempting to lead its readers to believe that the Governor is not a "Whig," is not "in favour of a National Bank," and that he will "vote for neither Clay, Webster, nor Harrison."—The Whigs of North Carolina have a right to know the ground of those *charges* (for such they consider them) which have been preferred against their Chief Magistrate; and while they are pleased to see that Gov. Dudley's opinions are considered of the first importance by his political enemies, they cannot consent to stand passively by and permit those enemies to promulge *their own* sentiments and wishes, and gratuitously attribute them to the Governor.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

It is known that at the last session of our Legislature, the Revenue Law was so amended, as to make it the duty of the County Courts to appoint, in the several districts of the respective counties, a Board of Valuation, for the purpose of assessing the lands—it being believed, that under the old plan of valuation, great injustice was done both to the State and individuals. The result of the first operations under this law proves this to be the fact, though its principle has not been fairly tested throughout the State. In a number of counties, the Acts of Assembly did not arrive in time to enable the Court to comply with the requisitions of the new law, and, of course, in these counties, the valuation was made as usual by the land owner himself. Enough is ascertained, however, to show the wholesomeness of the new regulation, and the great advantages accruing to the State from the change.

The Clerks and Sheriffs having just made their annual returns to the Comptroller, we are enabled, through the politeness of that Officer, WILLIAM F. COLLINS, Esq. to state the following particulars:

Value of lands in North Carolina, in 1836, as reported by the Clerks to the Comptroller's Department,	$39,235,108
Unlisted lands for 1836, accounted for by the Sheriffs,	2,329,258
Total valuation for 1336,	41,565,361
Value of lands for 1837, as reported,	51,058,039
Unlisted lands accounted for,	722,697
Total valuation for 1837,	51,780,736
Deduct valuation for 1836,	41,565,361
	10,215,375

The increase in the valuation of the lands will give a corresponding increase of the Revenue, from that source, of more than *Six thousand dollars.—Raleigh Register.*

OUR UNIVERSITY.

A Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students connected with this Institution, has just been published, and we are gratified to find that its prospects were never more flattering. As the increased prosperity of the College is not owing to any momentary impulse, but springs from the more just appreciation of its character which, we are confident, now pervades the State, we look forward with pride and pleasure to the still higher eminence which it is destined to attain among the Literary Institutions of the country.

The following Statement,* showing the number of Students upon the College Catalogue, for a period of twenty years, exhibits the progressive growth of the Institution:

Year.	*Students.*	*Year.*	*Students.*
1819	118	1829	61
1820	127	1830	83
1821	146	1831	107
1822	165	1832	104
1823	173	1833	109
1824	157	1834	104
1825	122	1835	101
1826	112	1836	89
1827	76	1837	142
1828	85	1838	164

*This Statement only contains the names of resident members of the Institution, though the whole number matriculated in the course of the year has always been greater—last year, for example, it was greater in the proportion of 159 to 142. *Raleigh Register.*

Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Chas. L. Hinton, Esq. one of the commissioners under whose superintendence and direction the sale of these lands took place last month, that the lands sold remarkably well, having averaged at least four times the State price. The amount of sales was about $370.000; one-eighth of which was paid down, and the balance well secured by bonds, which will constitute a handsome unappropriated fund, subject to the future disposition of the Legislature.—*Raleigh Star.*

Rev. Sidney Weller.—The gentleman whose name heads this article, living within 15 miles of this place, has excited the wonder and admiration of all his neighbors, both in regard to his mode of cultivation, and his untiring zeal in whatsoever he turns his attention to. He commenced the cultivation of the Vine, when he first settled in the county, which he has done successfully for several years, and does so at present. But two or three years back thinking that he could devote a portion of his time to a more profitable pursuit, he purchased, at the North, one Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Tree. From this one tree in the short space of two or three years, we are told that he was enabled to sell the last summer 5,000 dollars worth of Trees to one man. Many of Mr. Weller's neighbors who ridiculed the idea of his making money by a scheme they thought visionary, are now about to engage heart and soul into the business; and should they realize a profit similar to that realized by Mr. Weller, they should ever feel grateful to him for the emolument.

Halifax Advocate.

Sugar from Beets.—The production of Beet Sugar has become so extensive in France, that the colonial product is no longer able to stand without injury a competition with it, under the existing impost, and the Chamber of Commerce of Havre has accordingly addressed a strong remonstrance to the Government against the continuance of the duty on the colonial article. It calls for a reduction of the duty, without which the colonial sugar cannot maintain the competition with indigenous (beet-root) sugar in the markets of France. The Chambers of Commerce of Bordeaux and Nantes have also sent remonstrances to the Ministry against the system which it seems inclined to adopt with respect to this article.—*Nat. Int.*

Elections.—The Union or Van Buren party are completely appalled at the result of our election.

But a few days since, the most they would concede to us, was the possible election of one Congressman, Dawson, and to suppose for a moment, that *Graves, Hellyer, Nelson*, and *McWhorter*, those bright luminaries in the Union galaxy, could be eclipsed by Habersham, Nesbit, King, Colquitt and Cooper, was a phenomenon not to be credited. Their predictions however have been falsified, all their hopes blasted, and their vaunting and boastful calculations completely refuted.

We have triumphed, gloriously. The measure of our success is full to overflowing. we have beaten and routed our opponents to their utter discomfiture, and elected our *entire Congress Ticket*, together with the *Legislature*.

The people have arisen in the majesty of their strength, and here as well as elsewhere, when untrammelled by the corrupting influence of government money and of party demagognes, have spoken out in a voice of truth, that tells beyond any mitsake.

It cannot be disputed, that the unpopularity of the present Administration has produced these results. The identity of the of the Union party with Van Buren has ruined them, and notwithstanding all the slang that has been and will be used about Bank influence controlling the elections, it is a fact uncontrovertable, that Van Buren is in the minority in Georgia. His name and influence were no acquisition to our opponents—he was a dead weight to the ticket and one of the main reasons of its defeat.

We have before asserted that Georgia never was a Van Buren State. The results of the late election go to confirm the correctness of this assertion. It was at one time warmly devoted to Jackson, but the miserable shadow, whose chief claim to the suffrages and good will of the people is his avowed pledge to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, could never obtain our affections. There are even among the most subservient and truckling of the Union party, few so poor and mean as to do him reverence, and perhaps none to give to him their *love.—Macon (Geo.) Messenger.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.

High-handed Villany.—We heard a report yesterday, that a man who had been committed to the Moyamensing prison, made confessions to the proper officer, perhaps the Attorney General, that he was one of a crew who joined together for the purpose of making fraudulent reports of the Kensington election—that he was to have been one of the judges, and they were to return about 1400 majority for Porter men, and that in fact the returns were already made out and ready to be sworn to. Here is a pretty disclosure—here is a sample of the mode in which the Van Buren men make out to carry their ticket against the expectation of every honest man. We trust that if the matter has been correctly represented, an indictment will be made against the offenders.

Since writing the above, we learn that the whole matter was brought before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. We therefore forbear mentioning names, but we caution all concerned.

Half a Million of Dollars in Bets.—One of the most melancholy signs of times we have seen is the fact, that HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS are staked in bets in Pennsylvania, on the result of that Election. We trust in God the day is coming, when it will be a State's Prison offence to bet money on the result of an Election. It is odious, wicked gambling, ten thousand times more fearful to the morals of the community than all the Roulette Tables or Gambling Hells in Paris, or London.—*N. Y. Express.*

Custom House Prodigality.—It appears from the official documents sent to Congress by Secretary Woodbury, that certain Collectors of the Revenue received last year from the Treasury, in the form of salaries, $227,635 60 *more* than the whole amount of revenue collected by them! At Saco, Maine, four revenue officers received more than *fifteen hundred dollars*, while they did not collect one cent of revenue! At Edgartown, Mass. six revenue officers, three of whom received two thousand five hundred dollars salary, collected only "twenty-five cents!" At New London, six officers were employed, who were paid more than *four thousand dollars*, while the amount returned as collected by them was *one dollar and nineteen cents!* At St. Mary's, two officers were paid *twelve hundred and thirty-six dollars*, and collected only *one dollar and thirty five cents!*

Is it at all strange, when such things happen, that the expenditures of the Government are "retrenched" from $12,000,000 a year up to nearly $40,000,000? And is it at all strange, that, when hordes of salaried revenue officers are thus employed along the sea-coast to collect, not revenue, but voters, the Administration should be able to carry a State like Maine, which, with its inlets, has more sea-coast than any other three States in the Union?—*Lou. Jour.*

Another Globe Falsehood nailed.—The Globe recently asserted the following:

"It appears that Tallmadge is a director in five banks, and has been one of the principal speculators, in that section of the country, in city lots and fancy stocks."

The Poughkeepsie Journal of the 3d instant announces that *Mr. Tallmadge is not a director in any bank whatever.* Yet the Globe makes him a director *in five banks!* What confidence should be placed in an organ thus habitually prostitute—thus incessantly false?—*Madisonian.*

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The Banks in this city yesterday (says the Savannah *Georgian* of the 2d inst.) resumed specie payments. Every thing has passed off quietly. So far from runs being made on the Banks, deposites of specie have been made—a fact illustrative of the abundance of the precious article, and the confidence of the people in the Banks.

An Expensive Railway.—The total estimated cost of the Great Western Railway in England is £4.280,988, or £36,433 per mile for 117¼ miles, exclusive of £28,000 for Parliamentary and general expenses, and exclusive of locomtive power and carriages.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE CASWELL DINNER.

The "Milton Spectator" of the 5th contains the particulars of the Dinner recently given at Yanceyville, as a compliment to the Van Buren Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina and Gen. Barzillai Graves presided, assisted by Maj. W. A. Lea and Maj. James [illegible]. The only guests were Mr. Senator [illegible] and Mr. Bynum, of the Halifax District, both of whom addressed the company in reply to complimentary sentiments. No sketch even is given of their remarks, the brief description of them, which the "Spectator" furnishes, is so amusing, we cannot forbear copying it. Of Col. Brown's Speech, the Editors say—

"Col. Brown rose, and in his usual eloquence, addressed the meeting in an address of considerable length, during the delivery of which the arrival of the Hon. Jesse A. [illegible] was announced, who was conducted to a seat on the right of the Colonel, under the gaze of [illegible] a sparkling eye and recollections of his services fence of the public expenditures. Col. [illegible] concluded and offered the following sentiment which was received with loud and [illegible] tinued cheers:

The cause of the People and the Administration—Identified in the present struggle which is to determine the fate of [illegible] litical institutions."

Of Mr. Bynum's effort, we have the following account:

"Mr. Bynum rose and received from the [illegible] dent a polite introduction to the meeting, marks of gladness now lightened up the countenance, and great unanimity of [illegible] was obvious in all while they listened found silence to the orator, who delivered answerable speech of two hours' length, closed in a shower of rain about half after clock, by offering the following appropriate ment which was drank with great glee and feeling:

The Republicans of Caswell County—[illegible] lustrious in the career of republicanism struck the first blow in defence of the interests of the State, will not the [illegible] brethren of the other counties follow [illegible] us an example in quick succession."

We are unable to gather distinctly the equivocal language of the sentiment, whether it was the elements that [illegible] thized with the company, or which Editors intend it as a figurative [illegible] stating that the eloquence of the [illegible] melted the dinner party into tears.

But the most interesting portion of the "Spectator's" account is comprised in a Letter from Mr. Senator Strange, which we publish entire, as well from a sense of [illegible] is due to him, as from the interesting character of its contents. We almost [illegible] it was not suppressed, for it is evident the remarks of the "Spectator," the communication was any thing but [illegible] ble. We are glad to see from its tone, that the Judge begins to doubt [illegible] he and his colleague are reflecting the [illegible] of their constituents. After the Legislature meets, and Whig Speakers are elected both branches, his doubts will be removed, and we calculate with confidence upon his resignation. But as Mr. Ritchie says, *Nous verrons;*

WADESBOROUGH, Sept. 18, [illegible]

Gentlemen: Your polite and kind invitation to partake of a public dinner to be given in honor of the Republican party of the county, as well, to their Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States, at Yanceyville, on the 28th inst., reached me at this place on the day before yesterday. I avail myself of the first moment to reply; apprehensive that my answer may not reach you in time.

It is with sincere regret that I must decline availing myself of your invitation, on account of the interference of professional claims. My regret is, however, as warm, and my wishes as sincere, that your convivial meeting may be productive of good not only to yourselves but to the country.

In times like the present, when party spirit spares nothing to prostrate every man whom the fortune may have placed in the public service, when motives and conduct alike are misstood or misrepresented—any expression of kindness is felt like balm upon an irritated wound, but for occasional encouragement of this or any kind, there are very few public servants whose strength would prove sufficient to sustain the burthens daily laid upon them. Nothing more need be said to express how fully your invitation is appreciated.

Some of those who differ with us in principle, strangely wanting in charity or in support of wholesale denunciations which they make against us as a party. In the former, if they believe us as bad as they represent us—and in the latter, if not so believing, they so declare. I am glad in some instances the example set on the other side has been followed by some one of more man of sense and observation must have felt the effect of political difference in magnifying the faults and concealing the merits of those opposed to us—and thus seeing and feeling, no man ought studiously to guard himself against such influence. Passion never yet aided the ascertainment of truth, and if we are sincere in professions of patriotism, we cannot fail to receive that what is best for the country will much more speedily and surely ascertained by calm discussion of facts and principles than by mutual impassioned denunciations of individuals. I doubt not that a large majority of all parties are sincere in their professions of patriotism—that is wanting, in my opinion, to produce a unanimity among our citizens in their [illegible] views, is to depose passion from the throne of reason, which she has so boldly and [illegible] usurped. But while personal charity should be scrupulously observed, and passion, proscription denunciation carefully avoided, there should be no compromise of principle—truth should be sought for with diligence, and when found, firmly maintained. I expect as little deference to [illegible] ions as any man. Such as they are, I have endeavored on all occasions to express them honestly and fearlessly. If I have not done so without I can with confidence appeal to [illegible] own conscience, that I have done so in the most unfeigned sincerity. *Whether the [illegible] expressed by me on the great question which [illegible] distely agitating the country meet the [illegible] of a majority of the citizens of the State [illegible] have the honor in part to represent, is, I [illegible] duced in my mind to a matter of much doubt, not feel the confidence that I felt a few weeks that a majority is with me.* Yet I feel [illegible] from being convinced that a majority is against This last, I am well aware, would appear a startling declaration. Those who believe as in my views, and therefore feel a very natural desire that others should think so too, are [illegible] ly convinced that the majority is against us, would no doubt wonder that the same [illegible] which have, as they imagine, led them to [illegible] clusion have not wrought the same conviction upon me, and would perhaps be so uncharitable to pronounce my incredulity feigned. Of me they would ask, does the evidence which satisfies a Roman Catholic of the real presence in the Eucharist produce that conviction upon their minds? do they believe with the Musselman, not only that there is no God but that Mahomet is his prophet? Even honest men see things differently according to the lights in which they view them. No man can claim entire exemption from the [illegible] ing influences of prejudice. But whether fortunate as to have the concurrence of a majority or not, my public course has been dictated by the deepest conviction that it was the course

...ent with the institutions and welfare of our ... Very many, I know, think upon almost ... political question precisely the reverse of ... I do, and I deeply regret that those thus ... are so numerous. But while I respect ... opinions and feel from their opposition a ... diffidence of the correctness of my own; ... moral agent, I am bound to yield obedi... the dictates of truth as I am able to collect ... from the sources with which Heaven has ... me: and I have as yet seen nor heard ... convincing me of error. Violent de... ...both of principles and men it is true ... ringing in my ears and disturbing ... action of reason, but you will never con... ...man who intends to do right that he is in ... asserting in his hearing that he and all who ... him are knaves or fools. The people of N. ... me under obligations I can never dis... ...the confidence they have reposed in me; ... merited that confidence they were and are ... Interest no less than inclination prompt... ...every exertion so to fulfil the duties of the ... in which they have placed me, as to ... their approbation, but that of impar... I do not claim for myself any gifts of ... which can attract to me present ... the notice of posterity; but the people ... Carolina have placed me where my posi... ...a portion of my acts with the ... country and thereby rescues my ... an obscurity which must otherwise have ... If, then, I am not among the most ... of wretches, what, while acting on so ... a theatre, could be Executive smiles ... temporary individual gains or hopes, ... that my conduct might meet the ... hope that my conduct might meet the ... of good men now and hereafter? and ... is there for this hope for him who ... other guide than his own sense of right? ... views before me, if I have not acted ... must abide the consequence, sustaining ... I may with the consciousness that I have ... to the lights I possessed. But if ... reason and conscience whisper me, I ... the true interest of our country, I ... the approbation of my contemporaries, ... disappointed here, posterity will do me jus... ...the mists of passion and prejudice shall ... away.

...me to thank you for your own expression ... and to subjoin a sentiment or two ... I beg may, under the circumstances, be ac... ...as a substitute for my personal presence—

...with very high respect,
Your obliged and ob't servant
and fellow citizen,
RO. STRANGE.

Memory of Bartlett Yancey—It will be cher... ...the County which sustained him, in his ... and irreparable loss.

Country.—Perish all parties whose success ... identified with her prosperity, perpetuity ...ce.

...rder.—A most awful murder was ...itted in this county on the night of the ...stant. Mrs. Tempy Shaw, wife of ...ames Shaw, shot her husband through ...art, and he expired instantly. We ...not been able to learn the particulars. ...understand that they had lived disa... ...ly together for some time. This is ...ond murder we have had to record ...ear, committed by Females in this ... We forbear comment, as the mat... ...ll no doubt undergo Judicial investi... Mrs. Shaw has not been committed ... yet for the offence. It is supposed ...he has "cut out."—*Halifax Adv.*

...es D. Doty has been elected the Dele... ...Congress, in Wisconsin Territory, ...small majority over Mr. Jones, the ...t Delegate, and Mr. Burnett, a third ...date.

...er H. Easley has been elected the ...ate in the new Territory of Iowa.

...ston R. Gales, Esq. will deliver the ...al Address before the Philomathesian ...uzelian Societies of the Wake Forest ...ute, at the close of the session, on the ...November next.—*Raleigh Standard.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

...ur to-day has gone up to 9 dollars, on ...ength of the news from Europe, at ...price considerable sales have been ...d. The market to-day stands firm ...price. [On the 12th the price de... 12½ cents.]

...ks are drooping to-day. The stock ...t is often inexplicable. There is an ...factory feeling prevailing as to the ...of the currency, the probable influence ...elections, the course of the Govern... ...the state of the exchanges with Eu... ...the quantity of goods ordered, and the ...y to pay.

NEW YORK, OCT. 8.

...anticipated there was a row last (Sun... ...ght at Fanny Wright's lecture, and ...ator and Police were sent for to keep ... The hall was over-crowded with a ...all classes, and between tremendous ...es and hisses the country lost the ...of her views upon the sub-Treasury. ...ney, and the constitutional curren... ...A mob hooted after her as she went ...ard, much to their own disrepute. ...have no great oppinion of this Loco... ...practice of electioneering on Sabbath ... It is very doubtful whether she will ...again. There was some fighting ...the hall, but no damage done to ...lding. These are but foretastes of ...e should have in New York, if Loco... ...am bore sway in New York.

AUGUSTA, October 12.

AUGUSTA MARKET.

...on.—The new crop is arriving freely. ...eets reply sales at full prices, from ...12¼ for good, fair, and prime. The ...qualities 9 to 10 cents. Much of ...w crop arriving, is dingy in its ap...ce, and trashy. The produce this ...f the cotton crop in this State, will ...tedly fall short of that of last year.

MACON, (Geo.) Oct. 11.

...on Market.—New Cotton picked out ...the late rains, sells generally at 12 ... We have heard of some sales at 12½. ...s picked since the rains, (which are ...or less stained,) sell from 10 to 12 ...—*Messenger.*

☞ We understand that the Mataoca ... Manufacturing Company of Peters... ...are now filling an order from Philadel... ...with a superb manufacture of their mill. ...is a new turn to the current of trade. ...this fact to demands at the North for ...omestic Goods and Yarns turned from ...tories and orders for Tredegar Mills ...Iron from the same quarter, and we ...at Virginia can do *something* in the ...of Manufacturing; and that she can en... ...market along with the veterans of the ...e. Let her go on—with her extensive ...ties and due energy, a short time will ...her in the front rank of manufactur... ...tates.—*Richmond Compiler.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1838.

State Affairs.—We welcome "Mentor" again to our columns. We trust that he will accomplish great good in the great cause of Internal Improvements, which he so ably and zealously advocates. Those who feel an interest in the success of our project for a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West, will read this and the succeeding No. with peculiar pleasure. We must be permitted, however, to differ in opinion with him as to the policy of the proposed Convention.

Look out for Rogues!—We learn that scarcely a night now passes without an attempt to enter some Store or other building in this town, for plunder. Where is the patrol?

Frost.—We had frost on several mornings during the past week, but we presume too slight to do much mischief. It was followed on Monday morning by a warm rain, sufficient to keep the river in good boatable condition.

THE ELECTIONS.

Georgia.—The result of the elections in Georgia is most cheering to the Whigs.—The whole Whig Ticket for Congress is elected by an average majority of 1543 votes; and we have a majority of 2 in the State Senate and 4 in the House. In the present Congress the Whigs have but *one* member; in the next they will have *nine*. In the last Legislature their opponents had a majority of 32. In the next the Whigs will have a majority of 6.

The Van Buren papers assert, ridiculously enough, that it is no Whig triumph after all, as some of the members elect are in favor of the "divorce." It is a little odd that they should only now have found out that the Whig candidates are acceptable to *the party*. What a deal of trouble and expense they might have saved themselves if they had made the discovery *before the election*. But after using every possible effort to defeat the Whig candidates, it is a little too late to claim them after the election. The truth is, that some of the Whig members *are* in favor of the "divorce," that is, of the exclusion of Banks from the management of the fiscal affairs of the government. But they are also opposed, with perhaps one exception, to the remainder of the Sub-Treasury project,—the collection of the revenues in specie, and the keeping of it in strong boxes. They are likewise decidedly opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren; and one of them is opposed to any of the candidates, but all will obey the will of their constituents in that particular.

To show the reasonableness of the claims of the party to victory in Georgia, we may mention, that Dawson, the only Whig in the present Congress, and who voted against the Sub-Treasury, has received nearly a thousand votes more than any other candidate; whilst Habersham, who declared himself in favor of a National Bank, is second on the list.

South Carolina.—We have great pleasure in learning the re-election to Congress of the able and independent Representative of the Pendleton District, Gen. Waddy Thompson. The most strenuous efforts have been made by Mr. Calhoun, who himself took the stump, and by the leading Sub-Treasury men in South Carolina, to defeat him, but without avail. He is elected by a majority of 1020 votes, of which majority upwards of 1000 were obtained in Mr. Calhoun's own native District—Pendleton.

Mr. Legare, probably the most talented member of the House of Representatives, has been beaten in the Charleston District by Isaac E. Holmes. Majority 650. This election affords one of the most extraordinary instances of the mutability of public sentiment that we have ever known. Mr. Holmes is the former distinguished Nullifier, who was sued for the duties on goods imported during the reign of General Jackson, for the purpose of testing the question whether the government had the power to collect such duties. Gen. Jackson's force bill, proclamation, and high-handed course of that day, were denounced by Mr. Holmes and his party as a violation of the Constitution, as ultra Federalism, tyranny, &c.—Now the very same party is defending the administration of Gen. Jackson, supporting that of Mr. Van Buren, and turning out a Representative who would do honor to any State or country, because he would not condescend to be the miserable slave of a corrupt administration, to do its bidding in every particular, whether sanctioned by his conscience or not. And last, not least, that party is now defending the Expunging resolutions! Surely no more strange exhibition was ever presented than John C. Calhoun and the Nullifiers of South Carolina defending the administration of Andrew Jackson, and supporting that of Martin Van Buren!

We have one consolation under this untoward and unlooked-for state of things. The union of the Nullifiers with the Administration will assuredly give it its finishing blow. South Carolina always has some ridiculous hobby which she rides to death. She affects singularity, and is ever ready to do battle in any hopeless cause. She has a great horror of majorities, and is now but carrying out her favorite doctrine, that the will of the majority is not supreme. She is preparing, we doubt not, for a new process of Nullification under the administration of Henry Clay, or some other good Whig.

Pennsylvania.—The returns are not complete, and the result is still doubtful, though we think the probability is that Porter has beaten Ritner, the Whig candidate for Governor. About 30 counties have been heard from, either in whole or in part, giving Porter a majority of about 4400, and showing a Whig gain of about 2500 since the Presidential election in 1836, when Van Buren prevailed by a majority of 4300 votes. As to the Congressional election, we have but little information. As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained two and lost two members, if we include Mr. Ingersoll, who is returned under the following circumstances of unparalleled atrocity:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

AN OUTRAGE.

Extraordinary conduct of the Loco Foco Return Judges.—Yesterday was a day of much excitement throughout our community. It will be remembered that up to that time, the fate of the County Ticket was considered doubtful, no return having been made known with regard to Kensington and the Northern Liberties. The meeting of yesterday was provided by law, in order that the Return Judges might assemble together, compare notes, and make out the official statement as to the result. They all appeared fully provided, except the Return Clerk of the Seventh Ward, N. L., a Loco Foco Ward, and supposed to have given Mr Ingersoll and the Van Buren Assembly Ticket a small majority. The returns for this Ward were said to have been lost or made away with. Mr. Ingersoll and some others then boldly made and advocated the monstrous proposition that, because of the remissness or neglect in this ward, the aggregate vote of the whole seven wards of the Northern Liberties should be thrown out!

Monstrous, unreasonable, and high-handed as this project must strike every sensible and upright mind, it was seriously urged for hours, by several of the Loco Focos, and finally sustained by the votes of the Return Judges of that party. A more flagitious outrage upon the rights of the people could scarcely be conceived. A more absurd, unrighteous, and profligate proposition was never advocated in any age or country.

It cannot and will not be sustained by the people of Pennsylvania: The true course was, to count the returns that were submitted and make the verdict accordingly. This, however, would not suit Mr. Ingersoll and his friends, inasmuch as *with* the N. Liberties, Mr. Naylor is not only elected, but by the triumphant majority of 1776 votes. The Return Judges are merely ministerial officers, and had no more right to nullify the suffrages of five or six thousand freemen, because of the negligence or rascality of one individual, than they have to imprison a whole country for the felony of a vicious inhabitant.

The Loco Foco Judges will, in this matter, find that they have counted without their host. We have not heard a respectable member of their own party speak in other terms than those of indignation, of the outrage of which we have thus endeavored to give a brief account.

P. S.—We have just returned from Independence Hall. The Whig Judges have determined to make a full and complete return for the whole county, Seventh Ward and all. The Loco Foco return, which excludes the *whole vote* of the Northern Liberties, will be looked upon as an outrage: while, should Mr. Ingersoll have the hardihood to claim a seat in Congress, his pretensions will excite the contempt and ridicule of the whole nation.

After this, can any one be surprised if the Whigs are beaten?

New Jersey.—The Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature, and thus secured the re-election of a Whig Senator; but we fear have lost the whole six members of Congress, (who are elected by general ticket,) by a majority of less than 100. The result is still in doubt, but the probabilities are, we think, that the Vans are elected.

Ohio.—We have a slip from the Ohio Statesman [Van] this morning, containing reported returns from 14 counties, in which it is said the Vans have gained 3800 votes for Governor, and gained two members of Congress. This news *may* be true; but we do not place much reliance on it. We must have further evidence before we believe that Ohio has gone over to the Administration.

Maryland.—The majority for Grason, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, is 259 votes, as follows:—Grason 27,717, Steele 27,458. The Baltimore papers attribute this result to the violence practised at the city election, by which the more quiet portion of the voters were prevented from voting, and to divisions in the Whig ranks in some of the counties. The Chronicle says that in the counties of St. Mary's, Montgomery, and Somerset, where the Whig majority is undoubtedly 1200, only a little more than half that majority was given to Mr Steele.

For the Legislature, the Whigs have elected 12 Senators to 9 Loco Focos. Of 79 members of the House of Delegates, the Whigs have elected 40, the Loco Focos 34, 2 are doubtful, and 3 ties. If the Whigs get none of the doubtful and tied members, they still have a majority.

The Journal Libel.—We did not expect again to advert to this subject; but do so for the purpose of rendering justice to Mr. Johnson, who explicitly and indignantly denies having had any agency whatever in writing or causing to be written or published, that precious piece of villany signed "Veritas." We are glad to find that such is the fact, as it removes the only link in some degree connecting the perpetrators of this atrocious calumny with decent society. It leaves the other individual alone as willing to stand sponsor for this spurious bantling—this child of many fathers—The progeny is worthy of the progenitor.

But it becomes our duty to show that we did not unadvisedly charge Mr. Johnson in this matter. On Wednesday morning last we addressed a note to the Editor of the Journal, asking the name of the author. In about two hours after this note was delivered into Mr. Gallagher's hands, (thus affording ample time for consultation and deliberation,) the following reply was handed to us:—

FAYETTEVILLE, October 10, 1838.

Mr. E J Hale—Sir: In answer to your note of this morning, I inform you that Messrs. Alexander Johnson and Joseph Arey, are the authors of *Veritas*, which appeared in the Journal on the 29th of August last.

P. GALLAGHER.

It is none of our business to reconcile the statement here *deliberately* made, with the *truth*. Suffice it to say, that we have no doubt that *Mr. Johnson* has told the *truth*, whatever others may have done.

There is much matter for serious reflection in this failure of an attempt to apply the party screws to a man, and force him to share the odium of this vile conspiracy; and much also that might serve to amuse the curious reader, could we deign to pursue the subject.

Wilmington Shipping News.—We have been frequently applied to from the back country to publish a list of arrivals at Wilmington, and have only neglected to do so heretofore because the Wilmington Advertiser is published so long before the Observer, that its news becomes stale. For the purpose, however, of adding to the value of our paper with the merchants of the interior, we have concluded to encounter the expense of establishing a correspondence, by which we shall be furnished with a regular report of arrivals up to Monday afternoon of each week, with such particulars of local news at Wilmington as may be of general interest.

We also intend to collect and insert such marine intelligence from our exchange papers as may be of use.

Private Acts.—It may be of consequence to some of our readers to be reminded, that no private act can be passed by the Legislature, unless it be shown that 30 days' notice has been given previous to the application, in some newspaper, or by advertisement at the door of the Court House and three other public places in the County in which the act is intended to operate.

Executive interference in State Elections.—The Charleston Mercury lately boasted that it had seen a letter from Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, declaring that he was opposed to the re-election of Mr. Legare, because he was not sufficiently zealous in support of the Administration; and recommending, *at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun*, that either Judge Huger, Col. Memminger or Mr. Bennett be brought out in opposition to him.

Where is the spirit that once animated South Carolina, that she did not indignantly spurn such an interference with her dearest privileges, from the Cabinet at Washington? The time has been, when all parties would have united in denouncing such a bold inroad upon her rights, and when nothing else would have been necessary to insure the re-election of the proscribed member. But now the edict is calmly registered, without a word of complaint. South Carolina has learned to *submit*.

The Editorial Convention.—In reply to the question of the Newbern Spectator, relative to the terms of yearly advertising, we state, for our part, that we never assented to the proposition of the Convention, in that particular, and that we soon saw, as we thought, great evils and inconvenience growing out of any stated regulations as to prices, and formally withdrew our assent from that portion of the rules, having assigned our reasons therefor to the Executive Committee at Raleigh. We are thoroughly convinced of the impolicy and impossibility of binding down 25 printers, residing in different portions of a large State, and differently affected by various local circumstances, to the use of the same scale of prices. With great respect for those who participated in the Convention, we think they erred in this particular.

Whilst on the subject, we would suggest, for the consideration of our friends at Raleigh, whether it be not advisable to call another meeting, for some day during the ensuing session of the Legislature. We have no doubt such an assemblage would conduce greatly to the pleasure of the fraternity, and doubtless to the improvement of the character and temper of the press; and it would probably be well attended, particularly if the time be so fixed that, to the attractions of the Legislature, those of the Internal Improvement Convention be superadded.

FOREIGN.—The Steamer Royal William, 20 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday last. She had 68 passengers;—was short of wood and water, and had consumed every article of wood that could be spared. She brings no political news; but the following, relating to the markets, served to raise the price of Flour at New York to $9, and to make the Cotton market *firm*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sept 19.

The sales on Thursday, 3000 bags; Friday, 3500; Saturday, 3000; Monday, 4000; Tuesday, 2000; and to day, 3000. The demand since last week has been only moderate; Cotton is offered in abundance, and prices are supported in a remarkable manner, holders not submitting to any decline. The week's import amounts to 29,326 bales.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—September 19.

The weather has turned wet to-day, with the appearance of continuing so, as the barometer has been falling for some days. The wind is strong east.

The arrivals are trifling with the exception of foreign wheat. The duty is expected to rise to 3s. 3d. to morrow, and none can be entered after 2 o'clock to-day at the present duty.

The bad condition of the greater part of the new wheat, a great deal of which has been (as we noticed some weeks back) hurried from the field without being sufficiently dried, has, with the prevalent opinion of the shortness of the crop, operated on our markets. Wheat is 1s. to 2s dearer than on Monday, although there is a very great show of samples.

Bonded Wheat.—The whole of the wheat in bond, amounting to one million of quarters, was liberated on Thursday last, on the payment of 1s. per quarter duty to the Queen. It was fully expected that a very material decline in the price of that grain would follow when this vast supply entered the market. Quite the contrary effect has been produced, for wheat has actually advanced in value in the face of this enormous supply!—*London Evening Paper.*

Resignation.—The N. O. True American announces the resignation of the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, the distinguished Representative to Congress from Mississippi. The claims of private business are mentioned as the plea for retiring from public life.

The Steamboat Law passed by Congress at the last session is already giving proofs of its utility. The Inspectors at Cincinnati, appointed under that act, have condemned the boilers of several boats, which have consequently ceased to run.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mr. NEAL HORTON, of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss JOANNA FENNELL, of this place.

In Richmond county, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Wm Powell, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM COVINGTON to Miss NANCY COVINGTON, daughter of Thomas Covington. All of that county.

In Richmond county, on the 11th instant, Mr. JOHN WATSON, Jr. to Miss MARY SMITH, daughter of James Smith.

In Lincoln county, on the 20th ult. Mr. J. M. FORNEY to Miss SARAH C., daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Fullenwider.

DIED,

In Cheraw, on the 28th ultimo, Mr DANIEL McCASKILL, in the 68th year of his age. He was a much esteemed and useful citizen, and had long been an exemplary member of the Methodist Church.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 20th ultimo, JAMES ERVIN, Esq., formerly Representative in Congress from the Pedee District.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 17.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 9	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 12.

Turpentine $2 a 2 10; Tar 1 60 a 2 00; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring do. 10 00; Scantling 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; barrel 15 00 a 25 00; R. O. rough 11 00 a 12 00; do. Staves 15 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 90 a $1; Salt, coarse 35 a 50; Rice $4 50 a 5 00.

☞ *Tar*—very scarce.

Turpentine.—A fair demand for the small lots arriving. Prices tending upwards. Last sale $2 10. The quantity of *new* crop that has come to market thus far, is less than at the same period for many years. It is reported that the crop will be *small*.

Flour.—The new crop of wheat is beginning to arrive at Fayetteville—said to be of good quality. Some *new* flour has been in this market, of approved quality. Demand wholly for consumption.

Corn has become more plenty. Retails at $1. The harvest and crop season being on, many buyers are kept out of market. The present standing crop has been materially injured by drought. We have lately had a similar report in reference to the *wheat* crops of the interior.

Rice.—Of this article only a small stock on hand. Mills not pounding.

Bacon.—Full supply—sales dull.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with several boats in tow, fully laden with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. (and 16 pair of Mill Stones for C. J Orrell.) We have not been able to procure a list of the consignees.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, *Monday Oct. 15, Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8, Brig Margaret Ann, Waters, Barbadoes.
9th, Schr Alfred F. Thorn, Sandford, New York.
10th, Schr Andrew Jackson, Mellrum, do.
" Schr Splendid, Chase, Boston.
11th, Schr Tangent, Somers, Philadelphia.
" Schr Eveline, Downy, New York.
12th, Brig Thorn, Thomas, Madeira.
Oct. 13. Brig Grand Turk, from New York.
14th, Boat Diligence, from Fayetteville.
15th, Steamer North Carolina, Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

9th, Schr. Undaunted, for New York.
12th, Schr. Regulus, for do.
13th, Boat Nelson, for Fayetteville.

Steamer Clarendon, having finished repairs, &c. adding a boiler, makes a trip to Smithville to-day.

Cleared for Wilmington.—Brigs Wm. Penn and Charles E. Thorne, at New York, Oct. 11.

Arrivals from Wilmington.—Schoon. Daniel M. Smith, at Philadelphia, Oct. 10th, 21 days; bound to New York; put in in distress, with loss of sails, leaky, and crew sick. Schr Wm. S. Robinson, at New York, Oct. 13. Brig Lackawana, at do. Oct. 11, 8 days.

TOWN MILITIA!

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House, on Friday next, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., (Regimental Parade,) armed and equipped according to law. By order,

LOUIS S. BELDEN, Captain.

October 16, 1838. 15 1w

☞ **Alabama Money wanted** by HART & FULLER.

October 17, 1838. 15-4w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a part of the very extensive supply of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Purchased during his late visit to the North. The remainder is expected in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

October 16, 1838.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c.; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

The Subscriber

HAS opened a neat and beautiful little assortment of

JEWELRY,

At the Stand lately occupied by the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms. All persons who wish to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. He is at the same time prepared by a thorough knowledge of the business to execute with despatch all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING; and all other Work in his line will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

J. M. BEASLEY.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

AUCTION SALES.

ON THURSDAY, November 1st, at the Store of H. P. Peck, the entire Stock of said Store, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, Auctioneer.

October 17, 1838 15ts

Music and French.

MRS. BEZE PERRY has the pleasure of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she will, on Monday the 15th inst., open her MUSIC and FRENCH SCHOOL, at her House on Old Street.

Terms.—For Music, $15 per quarter, (say 13 weeks.) 3 Lessons each week of three quarters of an hour in length.

French, $6 per quarter, (say 13 weeks.)

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15 3w

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate the "Phœnix Wool Manufacturing Company, of the town of Fayetteville."

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1838. 15 4w

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The N. Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor *then* anticipated. And besides, Northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the Printing and Binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 12, 1838.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Wedding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15 f

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a Bill will be introduced to repeal the Act directing the Court of Richmond County to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

October 9, 1838. 15-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838 15tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838.

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,

DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Surgery.

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The facilities furnished by this city for Clinical and Anatomical instruction, are not surpassed in our country; so that while the Student is becoming familiar with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, he is enabled to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Anatomy of the human body; the art of modelling and making anatomical preparations, and the use of Surgical instruments, by practising upon the *dead subject*.

The College Infirmary, capable of containing *two hundred* patients, has recently been opened, and *has already a large number of patients*, presenting the Student with a variety of interesting cases for study. Clinical lectures are delivered *daily*, by the attending Physician and Surgeon, and will be continued regularly during the Winter. In addition to the College Infirmary, the Student may avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Armory and Penitentiary, which are under the charge of one of the Professors.

Candidates for graduation will be required to attend *one* full course of Lectures in this Institution. Good boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for three dollars and a half to four dollars per week.

We are authorized to state, that a full course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; University of Maryland; University of New York; Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting Rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1838. 15-3w

$70 REWARD.—Pocket Book Lost.

ON Tuesday last, August 28th, the Subscriber lost on the Turnpike Road, between the Town of Fayetteville and his residence, a Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing four $100 Bills on Bank of Cape Fear; one $50 Bill South Carolina, (Bank not recollected;) one $20, ditto, ditto; with some small bills, principally South Carolina, together with sundry Notes and Accounts, among which was one Note against Angus Campbell for $19 83; one against Alex'r Culbreth for $2 50; one against Daniel McPherson for $1 50. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the Book and contents. Those persons against whom I have Notes, are requested not to pay any other than myself.

ARCH'D SHAW.

August 30, 1838. 15-1w

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS PRIESTLY PETERS. M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization* Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[14 6m]

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J Hale, Fayetteville, N C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S PILLS.
ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836. 91 1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards; which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone.*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco. Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn *Fayetteville, N C*

96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

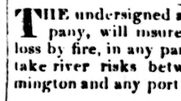
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C J O.

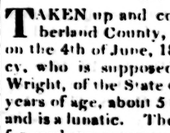
French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 8tf

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps. Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838 74 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 67tf.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern E. W WILLKINGS.

R C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838 95tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9-3m

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

S. W. TILLINGHAST

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services in the

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE, do
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838.

ENTERTAINMENT

THE Subscriber, having been solicited and engaged for more than three years in succession, has been induced to add to his present business

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public that his HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞My residence is on the corner of Green street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mr. Hale, convenient to the Market and near the Steam Boat.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838.

*.*The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. [illegible]

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

New Cheap GOODS

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined to close their Dry Goods business. Those wishing to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & [illegible]

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution will commence on the first day of [illegible] 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught which comprises a complete English Education together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Work and Painting, including Maps of every kind, the Globe, Needle work, including groups of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Work of every variety; the making of Fancy and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books and terials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, on the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Dego of Fayetteville:

FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, about 38 years, small of stature and crooked; her *three* children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender and somewhat bleer-eyed.

HENRY is about 18 years, light complexion and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto girl, about 16, and not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said Negroes have been assisted in making their escape. Henry has been seen in the City of New York. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for either of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Exrs. of James Dego, dec'd.

August 28, 1838.

Convention Debates

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus Counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. Any work not personally delivered, will please be addressed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he will be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARR.

July 5, 1838.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victor Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Modern Family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c; Lovell's Pronouncing Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, takes leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE